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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

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18 THE BLOCKADE BROKEN?

The Magruder and Beauregard Pronunciamientos.

The Blockade of Galveston and Charleston Raised by Rebel Proclamation.

COTIFICATION OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Temporary Withdrawal of the Union Fleet from Before Charleston.

The British, French and Spanish Consuls Reported to Have Declared the Blockade Legally Raised.

The Reappearance of the Union Fleet in Force.

What Constitutes the Raising of a Blockade!

Ortolan, Kent and Hautefeuille on the Problem.

arl Russell on the Efficiency of a

ce that the blockade of Charleston w days since, raised by a "superior" force of the Con ate navy-which we published in the Hyrato yester morning-is creating an intense degree of public et, particularly in legal and maritime circles, intistely connected, as the event is, with a similar ocwhich lately transpired at Galveston, Texas. No raught with important questions as the action of Gen.
Kagruder after the dispersion of the Union blockaring lest from before that city and its recapture by the rebels porary dispersion of the Charleston blockading fleet. amediately following the pronunciamiento of Ma ler, declaring that the harbor of Galveston if it te to resume their usual commercial intercourse with nance of another pronunciamiento which formally dehave informed—and it is in this connection the question incomes, with importance—that the British, French and manich Consuls at Charleston had gone some distance out to see to indge for themselves of the state of affairs, and that then none of the blockeding vessels were in sight, then none of the blockeding vessels were in sight, that subsequently these personages held a meeting, at the spinion was unanimously expressed that blockede had been legally raised. But the very fellowing its disappearance the blockeding flee; was, and so less than toerty vessels are seen flarification bur. Whether this very brief absence of blockeders from this port can be interpreted by es from this port can be interpreted by tional law as a defeasance of the blockade and ations is now the question which presents itself the mind. The events arising from this rebellion in the philosophy of past writers on the subject upon points now most interesting—how far the temporary se of the blockading squadron was an aba of the blockade and its operations, requiring the usual "Les Reglis Internationalis et Diplomatie de le Mer," and f Hautefeuille on "The Rights and Duties of Neutral tracts bearing thereon. We also quote Lord John Rus Pa letter to Lord Lyons, of February 15, as essential to full consideration of the question. We also republish egard and Commodore Ingraham, with an account

ject presented in this form will be read with much

Galverion, Jan. 4, 1863.

Whereas, the undersigned has succeeded in capturing destroying a part of the enemy's fleet, and in driving eremainder out of the harbor of Galveston and beyond the neighboring waters, and, the blockade having been med that the harbor of Galvestou is open for trade to adly nations, and their merchants are invit-

Done at Galveston, this, the 4th day of January, 1863. Major General Commanding

THE BEAUREGARD AND INGRAMAM PROCLAMATION. HEADQUARTERS, LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the city of Charles een, and sunk, dispersed or drove off and out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet.

efore we, the undersigned, commanders respec arter, de hereby formally declare the blockade by the raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of January, A. D. 1963.

G. T. BEAUREGARD General Commanding

D. N. INGRAHAM.

Official-THOMAS JOURDAN, Chief of Staff.

THE POREIGN CONSULS LOOK OUT TO SEA. On the 31st ult., according to the Richmond Disputch of the 2d inst., General Beaurepard placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign Consuls, to see for themselves that so blockade existed. The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by General Ripley, accepted the invitation.
The British Censul, with the commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles be youd the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and could see nothing of them with ginsses. The foreign Consuls then held a meeting in Charleston, and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised.

THE BRITISH AND PARNCH CONSULS IN RICHMOND (From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 2.1

tery of State has given notice of the fact to the British and Prench Consula-by the strict rule of international law the Tankees must give ristly days' notice before they can re-estab be bound by that law, seeing that they affect to regard us m rebels, and therefore not entitled to the benefits of sternational law, and whether or not Lord Russell will allow their claim of right to exclude us from such benefit. We have no doubt that the Yankees will make the claim and that Russell will submit to it. The whole conduct o

the man during this war leads us to this conclusion. In the beginning, it was maintained by the London tion had a right to blockade its own ports, and that if the Yankess meisted on blockading the Confederate ports they must acknowledge them as no longer theirs. In ships to withd aw. Although they should return to their

other words, the blockade of our ports was invisted to be an acknowledgment of our appears and an acknowledgment of our separate existence. This was soon given up by Russell, if indeed he ever insisted upon it in Parliament, which we believe he did, though we are not certain. Nor was it all that he gave up. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 it was decided that a blockade, to be respected, must be efficient. When called on to explain what would be considered an efficient blockade, the and departure of five ships into and from a blockaded fort was evidence that the blockade was not efficient. Now, instead of five, five hundred vessels have entered and left the port of Charleston since it was declared to be blockaded. Yet the complaisant British Minister for Foreign Affairs still regards the blockade of Charleston as effective. If, therefore, the Yankee that he will look with perfect nonchalance upon the cap cuter. He is quite too polite to give offence to the Yankes

Besides the glory of the deed, therefore, and the oppor tunity which the dispersion of the Yankee ships affords to merchant vessels to enter the port—and these considers tions are of great moment—seeds not see that any perma-nent advantage is to be derived. We have no idea that Lord Russell would take it in dudgeon were the Yankees to cap-ture any number of English ships without notice. We must keep our ports open by the strong hand. Our sea-men will do it if they are only permitted.

ORTOLAN ON WHAT CONSTITUTES THE RAISING OF A

Whenever the naval forces employed in maintaining t blockade are dispersed or driven of by the superior forces of the enemy, the blockade is not only suspended, but it entirely ceases. Neither diplomatic notification, the publicity of the fact of the re-establishment of the state of blockade, nor even a personal notification, can have the effect of precluding the communication of neutrals with the place previously blockaded. This is a general law perfectly in accord with the principle that we have taken as the fundamental basis of the rights of blockade. In effect the delegated sovereignty which had up to this time, held the place no longer exists from that moment—the enemy h ving reconquered by arms the exercise of their rights over their territorial seas.

JUDGMENT OF SIR WM. SCOTT, QUOTED BY ORIGIAN.

In a judgment which he pronounced in 1805, before the High Court of Admiralty, Sir Wm. Scott expressed imself as follows on the subject of this right:-

When a fleet has been driven some distance to sea by ome arcidents of navigation, the helliverents holding the blockade must take that into account; for there is no reason to suppose that such a circumstance can make an a blockade will continue for several months without being a fleet has been removed by some superior force, new event supervene therefrom which may bring about other disposi tions of the blockading force, and which will present following in consequence thereof, very different presumption in favor of the usual liberty of commercial enterprise. In a parallel case a neutral merchant is not obliged to foresee or to conjecture that the blockade will be re-established must have recourse again to established usage, withou effectively interrupted. It is in virtue of this principle brockade coused to exist, and that it judged it necessary o renew and recommence the same measures, to bring it to the knowledge of the neutral Powers, either by means of a public declaration or by the publicity of the fact.

On the same occasion, Ortolan adds, the same wise ma

What the Court has already decided, on the best considere tion, is, that the raising of the former blockade by a superio force was a total defeasance of that blockade and its opera to the determination of the Superior Court; my persuasion to the determination of the superior Court; my persistence is that there could not be a more effectual raining of the blockate, and that it should be remewed again by notifica-tion before fireign nations could be affected with an obliga-tion of observing it as a blockade of that species still existing. Under this view I have already intimated my opinion that the mere appearance of another squadron will not sary for the recommencement that had been required for the original imposition of the blockade, and that foreign merchants were not bound to act on any presumpt

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A BLOCKADING PORCE

The blockading jorces may at any moment be dispersed or royed by the superior forces of the enemy; bad weather or want of previous may place them in the necessity to us draw. From these considerations it by diplomatic notification, may venture, however, to sail for the blockaded harbor with the hope to find its entrance opened-the possibility being that the blockade principle such a fact is not a violation of the blockade, and aded port, and who finds, on his arrival, the entrance of blockading forces, the intention which he might have not be imputed to him as an offence. (Ortolan, vol. 2)

KENT ON THE RAISING OF A BLOCKADE

Kent, agreeing with Sir Wm. Scott on what constitutes the raising of a blockade, says that "when a blockade is raised voluntarily, or by a superior force, it puts an end to it absolutely and to all operations under it, and diplomatic notification must be given do now before it can be reserved."

D'HAUTEFEUILLE ON THE RIGHT OF BLOCKADE.

On the right of blockage d'Hautefenille says:—
According to primitive law the right of blockade upon its own territory, extending to a portion of the sea conquered either from his enemy or on the open sea itself. In order, however, that the belligerent be master minion over its entrances: he must have them in his that power. There is no conquest without real possession withdraw than he ceases to retain possession of the por-tion of the territory belonging to his enemy which he had seized; he ceases to be the master, he abandons the sovereignty. The places first acquired by force return to their former severeign by the very fact of the retreat of the invader. This indisputable truth is applicable to all kinds of conquests, and consequently to that of the terri-

In order that the belligerent should have the right to dictate laws upon a foreign territorial sea, it is necessary, first, to have made the conquest of that sen; second, to actually possess it—that is to say, he must not only have ac quired sovereignty over it, but he must have preserved that sovereignty. To acquire it, the employment of force and of ships-of-war is necessary. No sooner than, unde any circumstance, voluntary or compulsory, the vessel are withdrawn, the conquest ceases, and with it the sove reignty, and, as a consequence, the right to dictate laws or to establish a blockade. We must say, with Cocceius:-"Jus illust ten'um acquireur occupanti, quarernis occu-pea." In so long as the occupation of a place exacts, so

This rule of primitive law is absolute and has no excep tion. Maritime blockades must be effective; they must be formed by vessels actually on the spot, establishing, by their presence, the sovereignty of their government.

In section second, page 213, d'Hautefeuille says :-When vessels appointed to maintain the blockade have withdrawn and given up the port of the enemy's terri tory of which they were in charge, this port returns to its former owner. The open sea, if they are stationed beyond the reach of cannon, which often occurs, must be considered as tree. The blockade has ceased to wrist Neutrals can again communicate with the harbor formerly blocksded, made free to all people and the territorial sea whose original sovereign permits entranos thereunto. The cause which compelled the essein-of-war appointed to the blockade to withdraw is indifferent; their retreat, either columnary or computery, permanent or temporary, has always for effect to step the blockude. It often happens that winds, the state of the sea, the want of provisions, the necessity of refitting the versels, or to give some rest to the crews, exhausted

position as soon as the cause which compelled them to leave it is removed, the blockade will cease to exist during their absence, because their conquest has ceased as completely as if they had been driven away by superferces, or as if they had given it up forever. bi-ckade, a material result of a material fact, cannot exis

In support of this opinion d'Haute'euille quotes a pas sage extracted from "Ortolan's Liplomacy of the Son." RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS TO ENTER PORTS.

Speaking of the rights of neutrals to enter a port the blockade of which has been temporarily raised, d'Hantafeuille adda:-

belligerent if the neutral vessel soils at the moment when the blockading squadron has been driven out to sea or separated by a gale; in a word, at the moment in which, by any cir-cumstance whatever, it has voluntarily or forcible abundan-ed the pare atom of the terri orial sea.

BARL RUSSELL ON WHAT CONSTITUTES AN EFFICIENT

FORMOR GENER, Peb. 18, 1862.

My Lour—Her Majesty's government have had under their ceps deration the state of the blockade of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. It appears from the reports received from her Majesty's naval officers that, al ports, various ships have successfully eluded the block-ade. A question might, therefore, be raised as to whether such a blockade should be considered as effective. Her assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships are stationed and remain at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it, or to create as evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress—in fact, that various ships may have successfully escaped through it, as in the particular instances here referred to, will not, of itself, prevent the blockade from being an effective one by

The adequacy of a force to maintain a blockade being always and necessarily a matter of fact and ovidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a de facte and notified blockade, and ought not to disregard it, except when it en-tertains a conviction, which is abared by neutrals generolly having an interest in the matter, that the power of maintain It, or unwilling, from some motive or other, to de

From the foregoing extracts from the works of the contradictory opinions are entertained as to what consti tion, however, not intrinsically, perhaps, but as a handle to foreign Powers to extend our present imbroglio, so that they may become active and declared abettors important one, and demands the most earnest attention of

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM THE CAPITAL.

The French Advancing to Attack Puebla.

THE MEXICANS QUITE READY FOR THEM.

The "Sympathizing American Neighbors" of Mexico.

AMERICAN MULES FOR THE FRENCH

The Mexicans Capture Over Six Hundred Mules from the French.

THE LATEST FROM PUEBLA,

[Translated from El Haraido, of the City of Mexico, January 4.]

tion of slaves.

The decisive and terrible moment in which a single battle may settle the fate of Mexico is now at hand. The

ed insignificant when we treat of the extended of the republic.

We have faith in the triumph of Mexico over her inraders, and we hope that the blow which shall here be
given to the French army shall be for the benealt of
nomanity, in the overthrow of the oppressor of liberty.

LANDING OF MULES AT VERA CRUZ.

Our correspondent at Taxpan, under date of the 27th
ult., writes us the following:—
I have species with a German who has just arrived from
Vera Cruz, and he informs me that he saw eight hundred
muses landed at that city, which our sympathizing neighbors, the Americans, have send the Franch from New
York. These mules must now be near Paebla.

TEADOURG THE MEXICANS.

The Herside says that how be near Paebla.

The Herside says that the common practice of the take French journalists of Mexico is to run down the Mexicons, and try to make it appear that they are burnlarges, notwith-tanding all the proofs of given.

(From the correspondence of the Hernito Mejisano.)

Our worthy surrespondent sends us the immead.—

Town or Zakanoza, Jan. 2, 1463.

The enemy is continuing to advance. It is said to day that he has occupied acultizings with eight thousand more and thirty pieces of artillery.

Those of his troops who were at Quecholac are now at Tecanischarco. They number six through then, with twenty seven canon.

It is stated that the forces which covered Perote have begun to move, and there are some who think that they are now at too do Agua.

All this clearly indicates an attack on this city, but we do not take for it must the lable or 20th of the present mouth.

The intelligence has scarcely yet been circulated of the approaching visit of the enemy, and notwithstanding the entransians of the generation berders upon freinty. There is the truest by among them, and it would seem to vertical these defenders of liberty are only preparing to take part in a great feast. There have been a good many merry meetings, and the tone of the toasts and the certain expectation of triumph are the best indications of the excellent morals which provails in the garration.

This evening General Antition arrived at the head of the brilliant division of Generalant.

This evening General Antilion arrived at the bond of the brilliant division of Gennagato.

Last night the whole garrison were pet in position, we if the enemy had arrived. The reserves were in position, the torte manned, and everything executed with marked precision.

We are propagat. The enemy well used us face to face and fool to root, and find as veolect to defind to the seach the incredibility of and find as veolect to defind to the seach the incredibility of the the state of the transfer will be a face to the the french had occupied Acultating, but that their devened had arrived at an estate near to Acultating called, I believe, San Simon.

eve, San Sitted.

The telegraph office which was ordered to be established.

difficult is might be; but the general opinion is that the Preach will occupy Acultango to-morrow, and for the present be content with that feat.

General Courvaisi is continually watching the movements of the enemy.

PROM THE MINISTRY OF WAR. Last night (the 3d) we received the following from

ister of War :
MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARKIN, PERMA, Jan. 3, 1863.

[Recolved in Mexico at eight P. M.]

Received in Mexico at eight P. M.]
The Mixems or Was:

Last night the whole force of General Carvajal bivouscked at San Eartolo. The enemy had not moved. I have just received a despatch stating that the commander of the Fourth squadron of Zacatecas, Filar Pillareal, has passed through Tecamachaleo and Quecholactwo points occupied by the invaders—and taken one hundred and thriy mules from them. I have also this moment reserved another derivath, which says that the National Guard of Classicone invo captured near Palmar five hundred mules, which were on their way for the invading army.

the National Guard of Classicence is we captured mear Pal-mar five hundred mules, which we're on their way for the invading army.

I have fooday given directions that everything captured from the enemy shall be prize to the captures and with reference to these beasus of burden; I have only stipulated this condition, that they shall be reld at these bendquar-ters, insemech as they may be useful for the public sor-vice. I had forgotten to say that Acultrings is neither occupied by our forces nor by those of the enemy.

There is no other news.

JESUS C. ORTEGA.

MANUEL MOLA DE SANDOVAL.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Additional Developments of the New Organization Movement.

WHERE GREELEY HAS DRIFTED TO.

Appointments of the Standing Committees and the Contest to Revise Them by the House.

An Analysis of Some of the Most Important Committees,

ATRANY Feb 4 1863 Additional developments are hourly being made in re ference to the new organization movement, which show very conclusively that this movement has already been extended, and that combinations have been formed to a greater extent than most people imagine. Even the Atlan and Argus this morning boldly asserts that the election of Morgan is a step forward in the new organization move ment, in which extensive calculations are already being ade in reference to the next Presidency. Sufficient facts have already come to light that will justify me in making the prediction that the party which will control the elec tion in this State next fall and the next Presidential election If the country is not by that time a perfect wreck, has already been put in motion at Albany, and legalized, if I may so speak, by a large majority of the Legislature. It has already caused great alarm at Washington, resulting in the President telegraphing for Weed to come immedi-ately to Washington. He left last evening, and will be in

Vashington to-morrow.

In this view it will not be altogether out of place to refor briefly to the true position in which these develop-ments have placed Greeley before the country. Prior to the meeting of the Chicago Convention Greeley stood in the frent ranks of the republican party; the 2r-bunc was looked upon as the organ of the party, and the adherents to that faith did all that was within their power to extend its circulation and increase its power. Then to be a republican was to be a friend of Greeley. But he went to the thicago Convention under the pretence of going for Bates, but really to defeat the nemination of Seward, and claims that he was the man who nominated Lincoln. But, even admitting the later fact, what has he gained from it? He has, it is true, secured positions for a score or more attaches of the Fribane, and was able, through Wilkeson, to Keep a job agency open for some time, until it was found that it did not pay when it was abandoned; but, as everybody who know Greeley he has not only not obtained anything for himself, unless it is an interest in guin contracts, but the circulation of the Wesliy Tribane has been largely resuced by republican committees transferring their clubs from the Pribane to other journals, thus diminishing its power and influence A bitter antirosity has grown up in the party against him, to the extent that who the election of Morgan was consummed yesteriasy two-thirds of the republican was not made by two or three presences, but seemed all among the republicans, and it was said with that emphasis that showed they left whal they said. Here, then, we find threely has falsen in less than there years from the great exponent or the principles of his party-repetied and has constructing form the great exponent or the problems. Tribute, republican; Hutchings, democrat, Like, republican; Hutchings, democrat, Like, republican, Press, democrat, Pribate republican, seemed and the committees.

The Speaker announced the following democrat with the final of the surful of the surful of the pribate of the problems. The Speaker announced the following democrat in the waste of the fribate to the final pribate of the pribate of the problems. The Speaker announced the formation of the grown of the pribate of the

wer the question of having the committee recent logic. During this outroversy, T. C. Fields, Geo. James Parcy and several others desired—but a manifested no deposition—to too; the whole of not permit gentlemen to further carry their mismosilies to, the detriment of the business of lattre.

the good for any member who will se prosticed at the party, refused to serve, they will seen at the party, refused to serve, they will seen at they seed at the only unforces. Their same say seeming that their constituents have mis the Wring place. No member comes here at timest, but to look after the interests of the of these of his constituents. Suppose, for including the constituents is supposed to the constituents in the interest from New York who have to early of committees about the parrange of a built half after the received to the very constituents the server on what position are they to serve on, what position are they look after and protect the interests of constituents. They are simply whose they do anything for the constituency that hem.

in basing cardolly over the formation of the commits and analyzing their formation, some singular fact and their formation, some singular fact and their some singular fact and the committee. That en rail of to which will be referred the any railroad projects brown republicans and two democrates. The armon of the committee, however, is more party claimed as a Union democrat, and of the best men and most reliable men in the Rouse men interstant politics committee of the House men interstant facilities committee of the House men interstant facilities committee of the House from the ordered all sores on national affairs—a fairly formed. In character of the committee of the House of December 1, and the committee of the fact and the sent to the commerciate party but turned upyeng in the Union movement. He stands now part in the very lands of the party but turned upyeng in the Union movement. He stands now about their Weed stands on national and conservative moderate democrate in the person of franceer of inverse to the conservative Mosqua capitalized, in the person of Franceer of Loversign or Allegary, and a rained some of Loversign or Allegary, and a rained some of Loversign or Allegary, and a rained some of the sould. It will be seen that and others in the sould a rained sould a will be seen that all political in the present of format of weeder. on a cardolly over the formation of the commit

committees of minor importance may be an objection to them; but as a general thing, the committees are unquestionably well arranged, and all do credit to the Speaker. Many members are swearing bitterly over the result, as they always are. One thing is very striking in their formation—nearly all those classed as Union democrats are placed in good positions, thus showing that the Speaker has desired to plant himself between the two extremes of both parties.

A significant notice of a bill was presented by Mr. Loutrel, to iscorporate the Albany and Susquehanna Calico Manufacturing Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 4-11 A. M. By some mishau of the telegraph the real meaning of a paragraph in my despatch in to-day's issue in reference to the democratic caucus was destroyed. It should have read, "When the developments of the night proved that there was no dancer of the radicals defeating Morgan, those in the secret of the real issue of the contest se themselves at work and secured the communation of Corning, who is understood to be pledged to unite in the pro-

gramme for a new party."

The appointment of collectors and other canal officials are all made; and, as I predicted last night, the radicals are cleaned out. The concervative portion of the Board are cleaned out. The concervative portion of the Board united, and have given the appointments to Weed republicane and democrate, reforing to appoint any man having a radical record. Every increment that is made now seems to lean directly to this new party programme. The poor radicals, who a few weeks ago boasted that they run this Legislature, are having a sore time all around. Even Califoch's committees do not suit them, and they are blowing around that he has sold them out. There is also a great commettion among the New York delegation on the question of refusing to serve on committees. A portion have made up their minds to refuse to serve, and are trying to force the others to do the same. The controversy between them has reached such a bitter point that a regular fight has taken place between some of the members, resulting in black eyes and other significant marks. It is likely there will be another fillbustering scene to morrow.

cant marks. It is likely there will be about the odious ing scene to-morrow.

It would seem that these men would see the odious position that trey have place! themselves in by their course. They have alroady sunk so low in the estimation even of their own party that they can hardly obtain enough backers to order the ayes and nose to be called.

The State Medical Association of the allopaths is now in session here, and is largely attended.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BEFORTS PAYORABLY.

By Mr. Frank-Authorizing the Governor to furnish tourniquets to the soldiers from this State. By Mr. ROBERT-CX-To prevent desertion and the enicing away of seamen.

ndatory of the charter of the New York Ware maing Company. Mr. Cossorry noticed a bill authorizing William Everett

and others to construct piers, &c., in front of their hads in the Eleventh ward.

The bill amendatory of the laws of 1858 relative to the regulation of wharves and slips in New York was passed.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sussinehama Railroad bill, and progress was reported upon it.

upon it.

THE KMANGIPATION PHO LAMATION.

Mr. TRUMAN called up his resolution approving of emancipation preclamation of Fresident Lincoln.

Mr. Cose, offered the following as a substitute—

Resolved, That in our opinion the purpose of the fegovernment in regard for this war is expressed in the dration of the Preddent, in his pro-dimantion, that hereaft heretofore, the war will be proceeded for the object a storag constitutional relations between the United S and the people thereof in such States as they are snape or distarrhed.

or disturbed.

Resolved, That we sustain the Precident's preciaumtion, Resolved, That we sustain the Precident's preciaumtion, issued by withe of the power in him vested as Commander-in Chief of the army and may of the United States, in these of actual armed rebellion against the government, as a lit and accessary measure for any pressing the rebellion. On motion of Mr. Museum the consideration of the reco-letions was postponed-until to morrow.

THE PLANDING CONMITTEES.

lees, which are the principal ones:-

on the Committee ou Sanks, on which he had a place
Mr. Fields was excused.
The record was excused.
The record was excused.

the hands of Speaker Caliloot. He asked to be excused. The request was granted.

Mr. Lourszt said that he bad been appointed on the Committee on Charities, and, as he had no charity for Speaker Caliloot, he must ask to be excused.

Mr. Loutset was excused.

Mr. Mexao (rep.) asked to be excused from serving as Chairman et the Committee on Villages. The Speaker had diret placed him as Chairman of the Committee on Chies, and then transferred him to the Committee on Villages. He (Mr. Murro) believed that the Speaker had not exercised his own judgment, but had been influenced by some outsider.

scoreing his own pagginger, our has recovered his own pagginger, who Munro was not excused from serving on any committee to which the Spaker had appointed him. He moved to be excused.

Mr. France moves that the whole of the standing committees be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. The stranger ruled the motion out of order, pending Mr. Morable motion.

Murphy's motion.
After debate, Mr. Bivnery moved to refer the subject to
the Committee on orievances.
Mr. Diskey raised the point that the motion was not in
order. The Branks decided, that the point of Mr. Durey was not well taken.

ot well taken.

Mr. Bandy appealed from the decision of the Epocker.

Mr. McLorux withdrew his motion, by request, to adder, Fields to move to recer the whole subject to the Consister of the Whole.

Mr. Fields to move to recer the whole subject to the Gemmittee of the Whole.

Mr. Drwny raised the point of order that it was not in the jewer of the House to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole, as the rais gave the research the power to a point the committees.

The reasons ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. Firstle then read the rule for the information of the House, which ways —The research when there were ordered.

A long and warm debate ensued, when the Speaker's decision was sustained.

Mr. Gillson, of Bellaware, here rose and lakel to be excused from serving in any committee. He had taken no part in the factions opposition in the House, but he deemed it has duty to sak to be excused from serving on any committee. He had taken no part in the factions opposition in the House, but he deemed it has duty to sak to be excused from serving until the zeroes charges of "corruption" made against the Norther were investigated and a report made upon them.

them. As were investigated and a report made open Mr. 6. there was not excused.

The solute occupied until half past one o'clock.

Mr. Hut gave rotide of a bell to exempt New York excupt fromen from a certain amount of behavior.

By Mr. Boan—To somend the Marine fourt act.

By Mr. Laswirs—To possible frauda on laborers and others seeking employment.

By Mr. Kiso—To legalize the acts of the Corporation of New York in raising \$500,000 for the relief of the families of disabled soldiers. of disabled soldiers.
Mr. Fursing introduced concurrent resolutions to amend the constitution to as to reorganize the several codets.
Mr. Var Brass inhibitions of a resolution instructing the Justiciary Communic it reports on the subject of increasing the legislative powers of the Boards of Supervisors.

News from Fortress Monroe. ACHOES, ETC.

FORTHER MONROE, Va., Feb. 5, 1865. A heavy northeast show atorin set in here this morning about daylight and continued till men with great violence Four acheovers are affore on the beach near by. A steamer is also on the bar in the harber. The elemen's name is the Monitor. The sphomers will probably all be

Sews from San Francisco.

Acres is being shipped for the United States steamer Saginaw, preparatory for her departure to the Mexican own to protest American interprts there.
The steamer Original leaves for Messaus posts scorer

row, with a quantity of muchinery for working mines. Mr. Robinson, of Guayman, new here, has ordered \$250,000

THE VICKSBURG RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Latest News from General McClernand's Army.

The Grand Armada Sailing Down the Mississippi.

Our Troops Again Investing Vicksburg.

Attempt to Destroy the Enemy's Communication.

DEATH OF COL. STEWART.

The Vicksburg Canal and Its Present Operations.

LATEST REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG, Ac.,

From below we have information that all our de have arrived in front of Vicksburg, except Logan's, which

Our Mississippi River Correspondences ON THE MUSICALLY RIVER.

place, whence operations against Vicksburg will be renewed again. Major General McClernand had issued or ders that the whole armada must be ready to leave Napoleon on Sinday, the 18th, at noon. In the meantime some of the transports had, by permission, dropped down the river to wood up for the voyage. The flest was thus considerably scattered for a time, but all the steambeats were soon brought together again. While we were lying at the levee the soldiers burned several shells of houses in Napoleon. The steamboat Kellogg, which had gone up to Memphis with despatches, brought General Grant lows on a flying visit to the fleet. Reaching the mouth d White river on Saturday evening, the Kellogg remained there during the night, and early on Sunday merning took the teneral up the White river to the cut-off into the tricumus, where he had a brief interview with Admirah went to Napoleon and came on board the meanlest gae. During the afternoon General Grant retorned to Memphis. It was impossible to get the arms to off on Sanday noon, and the time for the departure was so provided that the transports would sail in regular order suns. At eight o'clock on Monday morning the signal gan wards all the transports were on their way down too succeeded by a storm on Monday. The sky was over-ast the bosom of the Missirsippi like ships at sea. The feet was soon scattered over many miles, and transports could be seen blown about, far as the eye could stretch, away at the foot of Ozark Island, until the storm had part ally fulled, they started off again, and proceeded many miles further down the river. At night the principal pertion of the first was morred at Chicot Bend. The plantation at which we stopped is owned by Judge Griffin, one of the wealthnest men in the State of Mississippi, and one of the largest planters in the South. He owns seven or eight targe plantations at different points on the river. However, the outbreak of the relactions he. outbreak of the rebeilion he raised regularly every

year between seven and eight thousand baies of coats HANGING REGROUN.

At that place we ascertained that several negroes who had visited our boat at another point three weeks before had been executed by the neighbors. The facts concerning the case were the e:- 68 New Year's Lay, when the at ambout Tigress was bound down the river, we stopped to get some wood on Mr. Moore's plantation. Soon several seems that when Mr. Moore had seen our steamb at couing he had sent the negroes off to the woods; but instead of going to the woods they rode round to the river to on: that these negroes for that offence, had since been hanged when one of our steamboats was passing, a me negroes passed on without taking them on board. Next day come

acress the river and hung them. karly Tuesday morning we resumed our soil down to be vicinity of Vicksburg. The Sagboat Tigress took the lead, followed by the other steambons. In the afternoon, near Island No. 90, we came to several of the gunbusts near Island No. 95, we came to several of the gambouts unich had been cruising about the mouth of the Yamo, Some of them convoyed as further down the river, till we arrived at our present landing place. Two of our transportes—the lawins logan and the Advisatio—one lades with ammanition and the other with commissary elongs, passed on beyond the guident. Here were rumors of a rober rim having composit of the Yamo. These were reveral hours of expense, during which it was feared by some over approximate a persons that the three eleanticate might have been externed by the robe is but early next morning the appearance of the mixing bouts assured as all that the feet were found.

red rements swited the co-tion consistent that the co-year shaded to corried their rig youthy towerer or re-of

PONERULD ON EIGHTH PA DEL